SUMMARY TRANSLATION OF "RADIO" NO. 11 [NOVEMBER] FOR 1988

[ Rough, summary translations of articles of possible interest to amateurs, from the monthly magazine RADIO, published jointly by the Ministry of Communication of the USSR and the military training organization DOSAAF. ]

[ As part of their support of IARU (International Amateur Radio Union) activities, the Region 1 IARU Secretariat and The American Radio Relay League, Inc. reimburse the translator for subscription and postal expenses. ]

[ NOTE: Square brackets are used by the translator to set off a comment, a reference, the expansion and translation of an abbreviation, or the equivalent of an expression or address in the other language. Their contents do not appear in the original. ]

* * *

Page(s) HIGHLIGHTS


1 - 4 Kaliningrad amateurs get on well with DOSAAF sponsors.
6 - 8 Ambitious DXpedition to rare oblast' in Georgia.
8 - 9 National radiodirectionfinding match held at Sumi to select team for world championship in Switzerland.
9 - 11 Letters to the editor on problems facing amateurs.
11 New callbook still due by end of 1988, with update.
12 Article precedes suspension of Soviet jamming of RL.

c U1MIR/U2MIR/U3MIR (MIR orbiting station) QSL address.
c Armenian earthquake: Nets, frequencies, callsigns.
d - e New clubs (Soviet-British/satellite/handicapped, etc.)
e Rare oblasts listed.
e "Information Materials for Radio Amateurs" bulletin.
e New expedition planned to ~~VNovyy~~ Vysotskiy island.
f OSCAR-13 data published. Malyy


* * *

pp 7 - 8: "WHEN THERE'S AGREEMENT" ["KOGDA SOGLAS'YE YEST'"], by G[ennadiy] Shul'gin, UZ3AU [ex-UA3ACM], Kaliningrad - Moscow.

[NOTE: This article is of interest as a fairly rare example, in these days of glasnost' [openness], of "positive" investigative reporting. We are told that things are basically going well in Kaliningrad, which is an unusual area bordering Poland in the Western USSR. Until the end of World War II, Kaliningrad [city] was Koenigsberg and Kaliningradskaya Oblast' was part of East Prussia; the Oblast' (=125, 2F) is now part of, though geographically separated (by Lithuanian and Belorussian territory) from the rest of, the RSFSR. It's an important port on the Baltic Sea, explaining its maritime orientation and perhaps its relatively "high-tech" status.]

[Article proper]

In probably every kray, oblast', and rayon [in the country] there was great excitement on the eve of the All-Union Radioamateur Conference [held at Moscow, 8 - 10 April 1988]. The most painful matters were discussed:

= The need to abolish illogical and senseless limitations on Soviet shortwavers;
= too few radioparts in stores, with tons of them being hauled to city dumps or simply destroyed;
= too little production of radiosport equipment; failure of what is produced to withstand criticism;
= shortage of amateur radio literature.

Many sincerely believe that we've reached such a point "thanks" to the formalistic attitude of the responsible DOSAAF workers who direct amateur radio in this country. Serious reproaches were directed at the Central Radio Club of the USSR Named After E. T. Krenkel'. One local conference voted in favor of doing away with DOSAAF sponsorship and for setting up an independent society of radio amateurs. Others, on the contrary, asserted that DOSAAF -- if relations with it could be straightened out -- was the only organization under whose direction radio amateurs could operate successfully.

I recalled these days in connection with a visit to the [RADIO] editorial offices by Anatoliy Markovich Moskalenko, UA2AO, one of the pioneers of SSB in our country. The conversation turned to the relationship between radio amateurs and DOSAAF. "Do you know what," he said, "come visit us in Kaliningrad. We have excellent relations with the oblast' DOSAAF committee, which not only does not bother us (a dream of many FRS's!) but as far as possible helps out in many areas!"

And so I've been sent to Kaliningrad. From the airport I go straight to the sport-technical club. This is "section" day and the most active shortwavers will probably get together.

Two rooms are assigned to the sport-technical club on the top floor of the Kaliningrad DOSAAF Combined Technical School -- one to the QSL bureau, the other to collective station UZ2FWA.

Collective station operators greet me. The workday hasn't yet ended and people hadn't started to arrive. I strike up a conversation on a subject of interest to me. I want to know the operators' general views on a matter of concern to amateurs in other areas. I ask them: "How do you feel about several federations of radio sport calling for discontinuing DOSAAF sponsorship [of amateur radio]?" "Cranks," say the guys. "Who needs them? Who'll make space available to them, who will pay for electricity or cover other charges? And finally, where will they get a car to go to, say, 'Field Day'?"

I was told that there were now 32 collective stations and 142 individual stations in the Oblast'. Of course, that's not so many, but all of them are on the air; there are no "Dead Souls" ["Mertvyye Dushi" -- after the book by Gogel'].

The aktiv [active core group] of the Kaliningrad amateurs considers the training of the rising generation as its most important task. I saw this with my own eyes: An unusual number of boys who were SWL's came to the sport-technical club. To attract kids into radiosport, the Oblast' Federation of Radio Sport and the Union of Polish Shortwavers conduct annual competitions on 80 and 160 meters, on CW as well as SSB. One benefit of such competitions is the opportunity they provide to fulfill norms for sport classes. This is not unimportant, for without qualifying for a class [razryad] you can't upgrade your category [kategoriya].

Gradually shortwavers fill the room, forming an improvised "round table." Nikolay Dmitriyevich Gorbatyuk, UA2CM, the leader of the "Yunyy radist" ["Young Radioman"] club attached to the Kaliningrad Higher Engineering Navigation School [Kaliningradskoye Vyssheye inzhenernoye morekhodnoye uchilishche], is introduced to me. Two collective stations -- UZ2FWZ and UZ2FWI -- operate there. In addition to the students of the school, 70 boys from various schools in the city are being trained. Nikolay Dmitriyevich devotes a lot of time to training the kids. How many "difficult" ones has he torn away from the "gateway clubs" ["kluby podvorotni"]. [The writer seems to be saying that Gorbatyuk got lots of potential juvenile delinquents off the streets.] There are many like Gorbatyuk in the Oblast', such as Valeriy Ivanovich Gushchin, UA2FO, leader of the radio circle of school No. 11 in Chkalovsk and chief of collective station UZ2FXC; Vasiliy Vasil'yevich Gnezdilov, U2FA, participant in the Great Patriotic War and chief of UZ2FWK attached to the Station of Young Technicians in Chernyakhovsk; Master of Sport of the USSR Aleksandr Vladimirovich Mel'nikov, RA2FB, leader of a radio circle at a Station of Young Technicians in Sovetsk.

Almost the entire aktiv was there: Nikolay Shirko, UA2FJ; Vladimir Gumennikov, UA2FF; Igor' Politov, UA2FX; Igor' Avdeyev, UA2FZ; Dmitriy Grigor'yev, RA2FA; Viktor Loginov, UA2FM. UA2FJ built an RA3AO transceiver. [Vladimir Vladimirovich Drozdov, RA3AO, ex-UA3AAO, is a technical writer for RADIO magazine.] In recent years, 15 sportsmen in Kaliningradskaya Oblast' have been awarded the title of Master of Sport of the USSR. In 1985, UZ2FWA took part for the first time in RTTY competitions, and in 1986 won 3rd place in them.

Like everywhere else, radioamateur construction is poorly developed in Kaliningrad, a principal reason being that there are absolutely no modern radioparts in the city's radio stores.

The same goes for other forms of radiosport like sport radiodirectionfinding and satellite radiocommunication. As the majority of those at the meeting pointed out, one can't depend on the products of the Khar'kov Construction-Technical Bureau of DOSAAF [Khar'kovskoye konstruktorsko-tekhnologicheskoye byuro DOSAAF]. They're both expensive and unreliable. Therefore it's basically necessary to contact radiocenters of

the fleet [the Russian word for fleet is flot, which can refer either to the navy or merchant fleet; I'm not sure which is meant here -- perhaps both], where equipment is continuously being replaced and old equipment written off. This is how collective stations in Kaliningradskaya Oblast' are equipped.

But existing orders to recover precious metals in equipment that is written off cause problems here too. Maybe this makes sense in some cases, but not with ship receivers or transmitters, in which there so little precious metal that it costs more to disassemble the equipment than the metal recovered is worth. As one of O'Henry's heroes said, "The lead from which this gold is made costs more [than the gold]!"

I was told of completely barbaric (there's no other word for it!) cases in which written-off equipment was simply thrown overboard so as not to have to disassemble it; in order to account for the precious metals [that should have been recovered from this equipment], brand-new tubes were taken apart and their grides turned in as precious metal!

Wouldn't it be simpler just to sell written-off equipment to radio amateurs, even through DOSAAF organizations, taking into account their used condition but adding the value of the precious metals? One should economize intelligently!

Viktor Nikolayevich Krasil'nikov, Chairman of the Oblast' DOSAAF Committee, spoke with your reporter about DOSAAF's support of amateur radio. A sport-technical base is being built outside the city and two small buildings have been purchased to house a collective station. There are insufficient personnel slots [in DOSAAF] to develop all forms of radiosport, so we [concludes Krasil'nikov] basically cultivate shortwave sport. And we've had some success. Basically, we get along well with the radio amateurs.

Wouldn't it be nice if DOSAAF got along with amateurs everywhere? Not once has RADIO told about indifference or hostility on the part of DOSAAF workers to the needs of radio amateurs. Isn't it time for a change? The benefits would be substantial, as shown by the example of the Kaliningraders.

pp 8 - 9, 12: "CQ-U."

INFO*INFO*INFO, edited by A. Gusev, UA3AVG

RESULTS OF CHAMPIONSHIPS OF THE USSR.

In the 1988 Telephone Shortwave Radiocommunication Championship of the USSR [chempionat SSSR 1988 g. po radiosvyazi na KV telefonom], the following took 1st through 10th places (according to the rules, those who did not submit tapes confirming their contacts or who submitted tapes in bad condition were placed after those who submitted working tapes) [point count in parentheses]: UW3AA (4628), UA1DZ (4619), UA9SA (4595), UA3RAR (4158), RZ3DX (3784), RA0FA (5233), UB5MW (5054), UW0LT (4936), UB5MD (4735), and UC2OR (4670).

Collective stations: UZ0CWA (5639), UZ4FWO (5017), UL8LYA (4954), UB4MZL (4946), UZ9UZZ (4743), UZ9AYA (4531), UZ0AXX (4372), UZ1AWT (3722), UZ0CWW (4993), and UB3IWA (4930).

Observers [SWL's]: UA9-154-2149 (927), UA4-095-683 (891), UA3-121-1518/UZL (874), UA4-095-176 (804), UA9-145-195 (748), UC9-165-55 (716), UC1-010-028 (689), UA9-154-2105 (686), UA3-121-1506 (677), and UB5-060-1690 (668).

Team count: Ukrainian SSR (23656), RSFSR (22182), Belorussian SSR (21995), Moscow (19971), Latvian SSR (19619), Leningrad and Leningradskaya Oblast' (19269). [Note that although Moscow and Leningrad/Leningradskaya Oblast' are located within the RSFSR they are counted separately for scoring purposes. The status of Moskovskaya Oblast' (142, 3D) is unclear in this context, since it is to Moscow (170, 3A) as Leningradskaya Oblast' (136, 1C) is to Leningrad (169, 1A).]

UW3AA became Champion of the USSR in Telegraph Shortwave Radiocommunication for 1988 (5027); the rest of the top ten places were taken by UA1DZ (4893), UW0LT (4842), UA0QA (4722), RB5AA (4672), UY5OO (4588), UA3RAR (4571), UL7LT (4547), RA0FA (4445), and UB5MW (4424).

Collective stations: UZ0CWA (5087), UP1BWW (4991), UB3IWA (4846), UZ4FWO (4836), UB4IZZ (4713), UZ0QWA (4707), RW9HZZ (4696), UZ9AYA (4689), UZ3TYA (4649), and UL8LYA (4510).

Observers: UA4-095-176 (814), UA9-134-264 (798), UA3-121-1518 (749), UA4-095-620 (702), UA9-145-197 (697), UA4-095-683 (634), UA3-121-3104 (560), UC2-010-098 (555), UB5-059-447 (547), and UA1-143-1 (546).

"RADIO" MAGAZINE PRIZES TO SHORTWAVERS.

For several years now, the editors of "Radio" has been awarding three prizes to shortwavers for the most successful performance in the two shortwave radiocommunication championships of the USSR, telephone and telegraph.

This year one of the editors' prizes was won by the national champion for shortwave radiocommunication, both telephone and telegraph, Master of Sport of the USSR International Class K. Khachaturov, UW3AA, of Moscow. The second prize went to the team of collective station UZ0CWA, which won in both competitions.

In the observer category, our third prize goes to first-class operator A. Yamilov, UA4-095-176, from Izhevsk; he took first in the telegraph and fourth in the telephone championship.

DIPLOMAS [CERTIFICATES].

The Federation of Radio Sport of the USSR has approved the rules for the "Pioneering" [? - "Pioneriya"] diploma, issued for contacting pioneer collective stations in Donetsk and veterans of the Great Patriotic War from Donetskaya Oblast' [073, B-I]. All but war veterans must work collective station UB4IWS of the Palace of Pioneers and Schoolchildren Named After A. M. Gor'kiy. Send log extracts to 340017, Donetsk, bul'var Shevchenko, 23, gorodskoy Dvorets pionerov i shkol'nikov, kollektivnaya radiostantsiya, diplomnoy komissii [Diploma Commission, Collective Radio Station, City Palace of Pioneers and Schoolchildren, 23 Shevchenko Boulevard, 340017 DONETSK].

Applications for the "Kaluga-kosmicheskaya" ["Kaluga-Space"] diploma are to be sent to 248600, g. Kaluga, a/ya 32, STK "Svyazist" [Sport-Technical Club "Svyazist"/"Communicator," P. O. Box 32, 248600 KALUGA].

DX QSL VIA ...

[Selected from 76 QSL routings:] EK0AA via RW3AG; EK0KP, EK0QCG, and EX0PM via UK3KP; H25MF, 5B4PG, and 5B4XX via 5B4MF; JT0NP via HA5NP; TP0CE via F6FSQ; VQ9KR via C4UCB or KB6OBG.

VHF*UHF*SHF, edited by S. Bubennikov

ULTRASHORTWAVE COMPETITIONS.

Results of 1987 "Field Day" [an "ultrashortwave" -- i.e. VHF/UHF/SHF -- event in the USSR]: [Given below are first of ten winners listed in article for each of five activity zones:] Zone I UA1MC, Zone II RW3QQ, Zone III UB4IXW/UA6A, Zone IV RI8ACD, Zone V UZ9AWK.

CHRONICLE.

[List of active 144 MHz Kazakhstan (UL/RL) stations.] Those listed are in [WW locator] grid squares MO13, MO31, MO43, MO51, MO53, MO60, MO82, MO92; MN69, MN73, MN76, MN83, MN95.

UA6LU advises that KC3RE/TA3 will operate from Izmir, Turkey, square KM38, on ultrashortwave, including via meteor, for an extended period of time. Some Soviet ultrashortwavers have already worked him.

pp 10 - 11: "ON THE AIR -- SOUTH OSETIYA," by Andrey Fomenko, UA3EAC. [The ambitious DXpedition described in this article was to Yugo-Osetinskaya avtonomnaya oblast' (South-Osetinskaya Autonomous Oblast'), No. 015, F-O, in the Georgian SSR.]

I had dreamt of a radioexpedition to South Osetiya back when I was a student. But getting my diploma [degree], being assigned to another city, and, most important, the absence of like-minded people, delayed achieving the dream.

In Orel after graduation I met enthusiasts who were willing to support my initiative. Vitaliy Potapov, UA3EAX, and Vladimir Lezhepekov, UA3EIW, immediately proposed a concrete plan of necessary steps and joined in the work.

In a short time a radioexpedition organizing committee was set up. UA3EIW, via Anatoliy Stepanov, RA6AR, established contact with Valeriy Vaneyev, UF6OA, from Tskhinvali [capital of the Yugo-Osetinskaya Autonomous Oblast']. We agreed on the approximate dates and the number of people to be involved.

Basic preparations began in March 1987. During the championship of the Central Zone in speed telegraphy in Saransk, we had met two shortwavers from Kaluga -- Sergey Surikov, ex-UI8FAS, and Igor' Blinov, UA3XBL, who were enthusiastic over the idea of an expedition. On 15 August a general gathering of participants took place. In attendance were Valeriy Voronin, UW3DM from Serpukhov, Igor' Blinov,

UA3XBL, from Kaluga, and Yuriy Nechayev, RA3WBG, from Kursk. The Orel guys also met: Vladimir Zheltukhin, UA3-147-33, Viktor Falaleyev, UA3EGJ, Al'bert Sobolev, RA3EA, UA3EAX, and I.

The proposed composition of our combined radioexpedition now included engineers, DOSAAF workers, a State Telecommunication Inspectorate worker, a mathmatics teacher, and doctors.

On 15 September [1987 assumed since preparations for the DXpedition began in March 1987 and this issue of RADIO was sent for composition (Sdano v nabor) 13 September 1988], the main group left Orel by train. Aleksandr Yutkin, UA4UBG, and Vitaliy Potapov, UA3EAX, left a few hours later the same day in UA4UBG's "Samara" [assumed to be the name of an automobile].

We were pleasantly surprised to be greeted at the Sochi [a resort city on the Black Sea] railroad station by Dmitriy Gneyev, UA3WBN/6, ex-UA6ATZ, who had learned over the air that we were going to Tskhinvali. He said many were anxiously waiting for UZ3EXB/UF3O to get on the air.

By 17 September we were on location -- at the Pioneer Camp "Dubovaya Roshcha" ["Oak Grove"] 1.5 km from Tskhinvali. RA3EA directed the antenna work while RA3WBG and UA3DQH began readying the gear. Before dark we had strung dipoles, installed an "INVERTED V" for the low-frequency bands, and gotten the equipment going.

The same evening we took to the air. Thanks to timely information in "Sovetskiy Patriot," "Patriot Bat'kivshchiny" [recalled as being published in the Ukraine, in Ukrainian], and in "Funkamateur" [recalled as being the national amateur magazine in the German Democratic Republic], we were awaited by amateurs in the USSR and abroad to fill in a blank spot for the R-100-O diploma [the Worked 100 Oblasts certificate].

That night UA4UBG and UA4EAX [who traveled by car] arrived and after a short rest got down to work. UA3EAX installed his clever vertical antennas for the high-frequency bands and UA4UBG sat down at the telegraph key. And UA3XBL and I, as avid USW-ers ["ukavisty" after the names of the Cyrillic letters in the abbreviation for ultrashortwavers -- those who operate on VHF/UHF/SHF] installed our 11-element antenna, tuned and tested our ultrashortwave transmitter, wrote our callsign and WW-LOC LN12XB into the keyer memory, and took to the air.

After a long "CQ" without reply, we went over to SSB. After several minutes UF6CR from Tbilisi answered us, and several QSO's followed with Georgia. Then I switched over to shortwave [HF] and UA3XBL continued on ultrashortwave [VHF/UHF/SHF]. He succeeded in locating a good, long-distance "Tropo" to the Stavropol' area and to Krasnodarskiy Kray; a little later there was a short opening to the south and south-west (Turkey, Lebanon, Greece).

Due to insufficient power we missed several contacts with TA, OD, and SV. That was too bad, but it was a lesson to us for the future: What is completely okay under home conditions is not appropriate for expeditions. Satellite operation wasn't

successful either, due to our location in a low-lying area (though 500m above sea level), with ranges all around. But we conducted regular ultrashortwave QSO's. Turning the antenna didn't have much effect. We operated using reflections from the mountain ranges, in particular aiming our antennas toward Kazbek and varying the elevation angle. [Meanwhile] shortwave contacts were going full blast. Our "telegraph quintet" -- RA3EA, UA3EAC, UA3EGJ, UA3DQH, and UB5FDG/UF -- continued filling in our "collection" of countries and oblasts.

We got a great deal of help from Viktor Kochkurov, UA4UBG [correct callsign UA4UBC; UA4UBG drove to the DXpedition site in his automobile], from Saransk. He had wanted to accompany us but couldn't get leave, so he operated in a group together with RA3WBG and UA3EAX, taking lists, "dismissing" stations from frequency in the event of QRM, and restraining amateurs trying to break into line and "kilowatters" ["kilovattniki"] interfering with QRP-ers attempting to work us.

Here I want to point out that in PILE UPs on 80 and 160m, the operating ethics ["kul'tura" = "culture"] of many stations -- particularly those in the 5th call area and more particularly beginners -- left much to be desired.

Sergey Surikov, our "linguist," sat on 15m hunting for Italian amateurs and speaking in Spanish. Thanks to his endeavors, interesting DX stations were added to our "collection" of Latin American stations.

UF6OA, RF6OAA, and the chief of collective station UF7OWB visited us every evening after work, sharing our successes and failures. They organized a short excursion to neighboring areas, for many of us were visiting Georgia for the first time and none of us had ever been to South Osetiya before.

We're thankful [to the local amateurs] for the warm welcome, the friendly atmosphere, and the invaluable assistance.

In the course of 10 days on the air, the expedition made 6500 contacts with 124 DXCC countries and 157 oblasts, thus qualifying for the R-100-O [Worked 100 Oblasts], R-15-R [Worked 15 Republics?], R-6-K [Worked 6 Continents?], WAC, and others.

We hope this won't be our last trip. We plan to travel to other DX oblasts.

p 11: "REHEARSAL IN SUMI" ["REPETITSIYA V SUMAKH"].

The past sport season for "foxhunters" ["lisolovy"] was particularly intense, preceding as it did the world sport radiodirectionfinding championship [chempionat mira po sportivnoy radiopelengatsii]. After all, the price of a point lost could be the coveted trip to Switzerland.

It's getting harder and harder for the older champions to withstand the pressure of our talented young people, who are making rapid progress. At the last rehearsal in Sumi -- the "Foxhunting" Championship of the USSR [chempionat SSSR po "okhote na lis"] before the world championship -- the young sportsmen put up a real fight.

Candidate Master of Sport of the USSR A. Nazarenko from Chernigov became absolute [overall] men's champion, overtaking the most decorated "hunters": Meritorious Master of Sport of the USSR V. Chistyakov had to settle for third place and Master of Sport of the USSR International Class Ch. Guliyev came in fifth. N. Velikanov from Kiev came in second.

In the women's competitions, L. Bychak from Khar'kov, who has performed very evenly [ochen' stabil'no] this season, took first place. N. Chernyshova from Moscow city took second place and S. Kruminya from Riga took third.

In the general count, absolute victory went to the Ukrainian team. The Russian team [the RSFSR minus Leningrad and Moscow] took second place and the Moscow team third.

Insert between pp 32 and 33: [World amateur map, part 3 of 4.]

p 39: "LETTERS TO THE EDITOR."

"WHEN IT'S CROWDED ON THE AIR"

From A. Kluger, OK1DWJ, [Berkhartitse?], Czechoslovakia

I've worked 160m DX for over five years, and have made about 8000 contacts on c.w. I use a tube transmitter running 100 watts and my antenna is only an "INVERTED V" (2 x 40m on a 16m mast). I've worked 130 DXCC countries (120 confirmed) on 6 continents and 33 WAZ zones (30 confirmed). Late last year I acquired an "Elektronika 160-RX" [Soviet] transceiver and now I'm trying SSB. I've already worked more than 1000 Soviet amateurs from all union republics, even UA1OT (Franz-Josef-Land), though not yet a UA0 from WAZ Zone 19.

Unfortunately, very often when I call "CQ DX," UB5's, UA3's, UA4's, and others from the European USSR answer. The biggest problem for all stations is Europe is when there are Soviet national competitions on 160m. At such times it's better to go sleep because Soviet stations cover the spectrum from 1830 to 1930 kHz, precluding contacts with DX stations between 1830 and 1840 kHz (c.w.), between 1840 and 1850 kHz (SSB), and between 1907.5 and 1912.5 kHz (JA's).

I want to call on Soviet amateurs please not to call "CQ JA" on this frequency; work them between 1830 and 1832 kHz.

Please ask Soviet amateurs operating in national competitions to stay above 1945 kHz and preferably within 1850 - 1905 and 1915 - 1950 kHz, so DX-ers can operate in the "DX windows." After all there's only a chance for a 160m contact with VK6 and ZL for a few minutes a few days a year.

"THEY FORGOT ABOUT OBSERVERS [SWL's]"

From Vladimir Denichenko, UB5-068-642, L'vov

Transmitting amateurs should remember that they were once SWL's too; but my confirmation is only 10 to 15%. I know things aren't easy with QSL cards, but no one expects a "commercial" QSL card; just buy note paper for 15 kopecks for 100 sheets, apply your stamp, and any SWL will say thanks. After all, 60% of [all] shortwavers simply stamp and return the SWL's card.

"WHY DID THEY LEAVE?"

From M. Yemel'yanov, RA9CQM

Village of Gorki, Sverdlovskaya Oblast'

A relatively short time before getting my call in 1981, I had no idea that amateur radio existed. I couldn't find any literature of the subject in my village, or even in Irbit [the rayon center] or in Sverlovsk [administrative center of Sverdlovskaya Oblast' (154, 9C) in Western Siberia]. Recently, it's true, the publication "Help for the Radio Amateur" ["V pomoshch' radiolyubitelyu"] and V. Polyakov's book "The Shortwave Primer" ["Azbuka korotkikh voln"] have become available. The next question was how to get licensed. I went to the rayon DOSAAF committee in Irbit, but they hadn't heard anything about radio amateurs. They referred me to the city/town DOSAAF committee, where I met Viktor Panteleymonovich Chepurnyy, UA9CLZ, a radio amateur with many years of experience, who became my mentor.

In 1986 I decided to establish a radio circle in my village. Many villagers indicated they would gladly participate. Thirty-two signed up -- schoolchildren and adults. The village council allocated a room in the House of Culture. But only 5 or 6 came to classes. Why? For the simple reason that there wasn't anything in the classroom but desks and chairs. The first year we worked on theory only. The second year the Oblast' DOSAAF Committee allocated a PURK-24 [the context suggests this may be a device for reaching Morse code] and we began to study c.w. We received a callsign for a category II collective station -- UW9CXR. Both the sovkhoz [state farm] and the trade union contributed money for equipment, but we couldn't buy anything with the money. We succeeded only in buying an old UW3DI [transceiver or transmitter?] and a "Krot" ["Mole"] receiver. We got on the air. Now three schoolchildren have observer [SWL] callsigns.

Why did the others leave? For the simple reason that it became uninteresting to come to an empty classroom and listen to lectures on radiotechnology. They need something alive -- something to build or solder. We need measuring instruments and radioparts. Where can we get them? Mail-order houses don't accept orders without a remittance and there's nothing in the stores. The deputy school director and I wrote to the plant that makes the "Elektronika KR-01" kits, but it couldn't help.

Now that everybody's interested in computer technology, I believe we could attract a lot of kids to our circle by offering familiarization with computers. But where can we get computers?

"In general, as before, everything that's new remains on paper, and in reality nothing changes. I have in mind problems involving amateur radio and computer literacy."

"TWO-VOLUME SET COMES OUT," from S. Doroshenko, Village of Belokuz'minovka, Donetskaya Oblast'

[Q] I'd like very much to know when radio amateurs will finally receive the long-awaited two-volume "List of Shortwave Radiostations of the Soviet Union"[1], the publication of which has been promised for three years now?

[A] We referred the reader's question to senior editor of the DOSAAF USSR Publishing House I. Ryazanova, who prepared the collection for printing.

"I think that by the end of 1988 the collection will finally come out. In addition, compiler [? - sostavitel'] G. Shchelchkov is preparing an additional volume since data on radio amateur shortwave radiostations were presented as of 1 April 1986 and naturally changes have occurred in the meantime.

"At the request of the C[entral] R[adio] C[lub] of the USSR Named After E. T. Krenkel', the entire printing run of the two-volume set -- 60 thousand copies -- will be sent to the headquarters [? - baza] of the C[entral] C[ommittee] of DOSAAF USSR, and will then be distributed through DOSAAF committees. The approximate [oriyentirovochnaya] price for one copy of the collection[2] is 1 ruble 50 kopecks."

p 44: [Rubric: "New Books"] "GUIDE TO SATELLITE COMMUNICATION AND BROADCASTING" ["SPRAVOCHNIK PO SPUTNIKOVOY SVYAZI I VESHCHANIYU"], edited by L. Ya. Kantor, Radio i svyaz' [Radio and Communication Publishing House], Moscow. Since publication of the first edition in 1983, satellite communication has made significant strides. The guide describes new satellite communication systems (Soviet and foreign), the operation of equipment in open space, standardization of digital channels and paths, and types of channel-forming equipment. Additions have been made to sections dealing with satellite orbits and plans for satellite television broadcasting, the geostationary orbit, and earth-station receiving equipment.

The guide is intended for engineering and technical workers of research and planning organizations, students of radiotechnical educational institutions, and also for a broad group of readers involved with the operation of satellite communication communication links.

---

[1] A "Q & A" exchange in Sovetskiy Patriot of 18 March 1987 referred to the publication by the more likely title "LIST OF CALLSIGNS OF AMATEUR STATIONS OF THE USSR" [SPISOK POZYVNYKH LYUBITEL'SKIKH RADIOSTANTSIY SSSR"] and stated that it would be published in late 1988, in two volumes, by the DOSAAF Publishing House. Nothing was mentioned about an update.

[2] It is unclear whether this price includes Shchelchkov's update, or for that matter whether the update will be published simultaneously with the two basic volumes.

pp 45 - 46: "50 YEARS OF ELECTRONIC TELEVISION IN THE USSR."
[Ye. Turubara, a woman who writes regularly for RADIO, interviews Aleksandr Dmitriyevich Fortushenko, who was Chief Engineer of the Moscow Television Center a half century ago, and Anatoliy Vladimirovich Sokolov, who occupies that post now.]

pp 47 - 48: "CENTENNIAL OF 'HERTZ WAVES,'" by V. Migulin, Corresponding Member of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR.

p 58: "BULLETIN BOARD." [Announcements by cooperatives offering such goods and services as: Consumer radio parts; copies, including translations into Russian if needed, of domestic and foreign magazine articles; printed circuits; help to inventors; consulting on all aspects of amateur radio. One invites programming specialists familiar with popular personal computers (BK-0010, "Mikrosha," etc.) to work under an employment agreement at the "Elektron" Cooperative in Moscow.

pp 61 - 62: [Rubric: "On the International Airwaves"] "RADIO JAMMING OR CORRECT CONDUCT ON THE PART OF RADIO BROADCASTERS?" ["RADIOGLUSHENIYE ILI KORREKTNOST' RADIOVESHCHATELEY?"], by T. Vasil'yev.

A visiting Soviet journalist visiting Munich runs into a Radio Liberty employee who says it's a good thing the Soviets publish negative articles about Radio Free Europe/Radio Liberty, as these can be used to convince the Americans how effective RFE/RL is. The RL employee shudders to think what would happen if the Soviets stopped jamming RFE/RL. [They then proceeded to suspend jamming of RL in about late November 1988.]

[The article describes jamming as a response to "cold war" broadcasting, for which there would be no need if RFE/RL broadcast responsibly. Of interest is the fact that, without the situation having changed, Soviet jamming of RFE/RL was suspended in about late November 1988. In similar fashion, an article (by a different author) in RADIO #02/1987 (February 1987) referred to an offer by General Secretary Gorbachev at the Reykjavik summit to stop jamming the Voice of America in return for access to the American public from in or near US territory; on 23 May 1987, again without the situation having changed, the Soviets suspended jamming of VOA broadcasts to the USSR.]

[End of main section of RADIO #11/1988]

[ Rough summary translations of selected articles from the newspaper Sovetskiy Patriot (SP), published on Wednesdays and Sundays by the military training organization DOSAAF. Most amateur news appears in the sequentially-numbered column "NLD" ("Na lyubitel'skikh diapazonakh" - "On the Amateur Bands"), edited by Boris Grigor'yevich Stepanov, UW3AX, and dated the same as the newspaper containing it. ]

Sovetskiy Patriot, 4 December 1988, p 1, independent article:
"THE ORBIT OF SERGEY KRIKALEV" ["ORBITA SERGEYA KRIKALEVA"],
by S. Leskov

[Photos and information concerning Sergey Krikalev, the on-board engineer on the Soviet-French space team in the "Mir" orbiting station. Krikalev was a member of the back-up team and would have remained in obscurity had the on-board engineer on the basic team, Aleksandr Kaleri, not become ill, forcing his replacement (by Krikalev) on short notice. Following the return of Titov, Manarov, and Kret'yen [Jean-Loup Chrétien, from France] to Earth, Krikalev will continue to work (in space) with Aleksandr Volkov and Valeriy Polyakov. Krikalev will make two lengthy walks in space.]

Sovetskiy Patriot, 4 December 1988, p 4, independent article:
"'SOS' ON ALL BANDS"
by M. Gorbachev, SP staff correspondent, Ashkhabad

"Evening Ashkhabad" reported that two fifth-graders had stolen transistors and microcircuits worth over 4,000 rubles. If the city had had an electronics circle [club] [continued the paper], maybe the kids wouldn't have committed the offense... .

Ye. Zvontsov, Chairman of the Federation of Radio Sport of the Turkmenskaya SSR, referred to this article in writing to the newspaper "Sovetskiy Patriot" about the disastrous situation that has developed in the Republic's radiosport.

This year marked the 60th anniversary of the founding of the Turkmen DOSAAF Radio Club [Turkmenskiy radioklub DOSAAF].

The club had an interesting history. Its trainees did particularly well in sport directionfinding.

In 1972 the Republic DOSAAF radiosport club [respublikanskiy klub DOSAAF po radiosportu] was abolished and replaced by a radio section attached to the Republic Sport= Technical Club. That is what set off the fall in the prestige of the Republic's radiosport, according to veteran DOSAAF members. The radio section was lost among the other sections.

The facts speak for themselves. Since 1984 not a single Master of Sport of the USSR has been trained in the Republic.

DOSAAF has allocated ample resources, but these have been wasted on such things as travel around the country.

For many years now the central collective radio station has been moving from one place to another around Ashkhabad, unable to get registered at a place of permanent residence.

NLD-1347, 4 December 1988:

CLUB NEWS

Send reports for the "Volga" 'phone competitions, scheduled for 0500 - 1300 MSK [0200 - 1000 UT] 11 December 1988, to 443009, Kuybyshev, ul. Voronezhskaya, 23, oblastnoy STRK ("Volga") ["Volga," Oblast' Sport-Technical Radio Club, 23 Voronezhskaya St., 443009 KUYBYSHEV]. From Ye. Shub, UW4HR. [Kuybyshevskaya Oblast' = 133, 4H.]

Send reports for the open ultrashortwave radiocommunication championship of Ivanovskaya Oblast' [123, 3U], scheduled for 11 December, to 153040, Ivanovo, pr. Stroiteley, 31, radioklub (sudeyskoy kollegii) [Judges' Collegium, Radio Club, 31 Builders' Prospekt, 153040 IVANOVO]. From V. Radayev, RA3UDD.

The callsign of the collective station of the expedition of Stavropol' radio amateurs to Yerevan (see NLD-1342) is UW6HWI [not UZ6HWI as indicated on page c of the annex to summary translation RADIO #09/1988]. From UA3ABW.

UA9MGO/UA9K is on the air from a new QTH -- Cape Kharasavey (in Yamalo-Nenetskiy Avtonomnyy Okrug [Yamalo-Nenetskiy Autonomous District, "Oblast'" No. 163, 9K], 71° N / 67° E) ["Oblast'" No. 163, 9K]. Contacts with him count 5 points toward the "RAEM" certificate. QSL cards should be sent to 644050, Omsk-50, ab./yashch 1727 [P. O. Box 1727, 644050 OMSK-50]. From S. Boyko, UA9MGO.

The address in NLD-1342 should be used to send QSL cards to UZ9OWM/UJ7K and UA9OBA/UJ3K only. QSL cards for UA9OA/UJ2K should be sent to 630093, Novosibirsk-93, ab./yashch. 44 [P. O. Box 44, 630093 NOVOSIBIRSK-93]. From UA9OA.

Participants in the expedition to Kzyl-Ordinskaya Oblast' [024, L-K] (UL7IT/UL7K, UL7IAQ/UL7K, and RL7IAB/UL7K) made 2,515 contacts with radio amateurs in 171 oblasts. Of these, 1,094 QSO's were on c.w. Dispatch of QSL cards is to start in the middle of December. From S. Krekotnev, UL7IT.

NLD-1348, 7 December 1988:

DIPLOMAS [CERTIFICATES]

Apply for the "Cherkasshchina" ["Cherkassy area"] diploma to 257236, Cherkassy, ul. Uritskogo, 195, RTSh (diplomnoy komissii) [Diploma Commission, Radio Technical School, 195 Uritskiy St., 257236 CHERKASSY]. [Cherkassy is the administrative center of Cherkasskaya Oblast' (=080, B-C).]

CLUB NEWS

Activity days will be sponsored by the amateurs of Kalininskaya Oblast' [126, 3I] from 16 through 20 December [1988]. Send reports to 170000, Kalinin, ab./yashch. 74 [P. O. Box 74, 170000 KALININ].

4K1A logs for the period April 1987 through October of this year have already been received by UA1DJ. QSL cards for contacts with 4K1A during this period should be sent to 196070, Leningrad, ab./yashch. 1 [P. O. Box 1, 196070 LENINGRAD]. Confirmation will not be sent to observers [SWL's] reporting 4K1A contacts with local stations. From B. Gnusov, UA1DJ.

SPACE COMMUNICATION

QSL cards for U1MIR, U2MIR, and U3MIR for contacts beginning 26 November should be sent to V. Agabekov, UA6HZ, at 357600, Stavopol'skiy kray, g. Yessentuki, ab./yashch. 1 [P. O. Box 1, 357600 YESSENTUKI (Stavropol'skiy Kray)].

NLD-1349, 11 December 1988:

COMPETITIONS [CONTESTS]

The Women's Shortwave Radiocommunication Championship of the USSR [Chempionat SSSR po radiosvyazi na KV sredi zhenshchin] will take place 18 December.

The Memorial to Hero of the Soviet Union E. T. Krenkel' will be held 24 - 25 December. Judging will be done by the Collegium of Judges of the Primorskiy Kray Federation of Radio Sport. Send reports to 690010, Vladivostok, ab./yashch. 19 [P. O. Box 19, 690010 VLADIVOSTOK].

IN THE FEDERATION OF RADIO SPORT OF THE USSR

In connection with the earthquake in Armenia, an around-the-clock radio watch has been organized on the frequencies 3,649, 14,175, and 21,250 kHz. RW3AH, RA3AGO, UB5INZ, UZ9OWD, UZ9OWM, and UG7GWO are operating. RG6GBS, UG6GAO, and UG6GWW are operating from the sites of the disaster. From Yu. Zaruba, UA9OBA.

DIPLOMAS

Apply for the "Russkiy zhivopisets" ["Russian Artist/ Painter"] diploma to 312830, Khar'kovskaya oblast', g. Chuguyev, ab./yashch. 43, radioklub (diplomnoy komissii) [Diploma Commission, Radio Club, P. O. Box 43, 312830 CHUGUYEV (Khar'kovskaya Oblast')]. [Khar'kovskaya Oblast' = 077, B-L.]

Sovetskiy Patriot, 14 December 1988, p 1, independent article:

"MADE BY RADIO AMATEURS," by S. Slavin

[Report on 34th Republic Exhibition of Creations by DOSAAF Radioamateur-Constructors. The best exhibits will be recommended for the All-Union Radio Exhibition in Moscow.]

NLD-1350, 14 December 1988:

IN THE FEDERATION OF RADIO SPORT OF THE USSR

Moscow stations coordinating the amateur net that has been put in operation in connection with the earthquake in Armenia are now using the callsigns EO1 - RW3AH, EO2 - UA3APH, and EO3 - UV3ACQ. Working net frequencies are 3,644, 3,648, 7,040, 7,080, and 14,175 kHz. Amateur stations not involved [? - zadeystvovannyye] in the net operation should refrain from conducting communications on these frequencies.

CLUB NEWS

Beginning 1 January next year a Soviet and British Radio Amateurs' Friendship Club [klub druzhby sovetskikh i britanskikh radiolyubiteley] will open in Moscow. Any shortwaver and observer in the USSR may join. To do so, send an application to the club's address -- 123481, Moskva, ab./yashch. 1 [P. O. Box 1, 123481 MOSCOW]. Annual dues are 3 rubles [roughly US$5.00]. At the present time, rules are being drafted for a diploma [certificate] dedicated to friendship between Soviet and British radio amateurs. The callsign of the club's collective station is UZ3AYT. From S. Chikutov, UA3AGS.

In connection with the 60th anniversary of the Cherkassy Sewing Factory, a memorial pennant has been established. Contacts with collective station UB4CYL [the "YL" may indicate that the collective station is at the factory and that all or most of the workers are women] count 30 points of the 60 required, and contacts with RB5CA and UB5CEU are worth 15 points each. Send log extracts to 257020, Cherkassy, ul. Chekhova, 72, kollektivnaya stantsiya UB4CYL [Collective Station UB4CYL, 72 Chekhov St., 257020 CHERKASSY]. From Ya. Shtakel'berg, RB5CA.

For a memorial card dedicated to the 750th anniversary of the defense of Kozel'sk from the Tatar-Mongolian invasion, sent for QSO's with UZ3XWQ on 23 October or from 17 to 25 December, QSL with an SASE to 249700, Kaluzhskaya oblast' [127, 3X.], Kozel'sk, ul. Kosmonavtov, 8, STRK "Efir" ["Efir"/"Airwaves" Sport-Technical Radio Club, 8 Cosmonauts St., 249700 KOZEL'SK (Kaluzhskaya Oblast')]. From V. Fomenko, UA3-127-1400.

NLD-1352, 21 December 1988:

DIPLOMAS

Apply for the "Medeo" diploma, issued for working stations in Alma-Ata City ["Oblast'" No. 190, non-RSFSR identifier L-G] and Alma-Atinskaya Oblast' [018, L-Q], to 480033, Alma-Ata, ul. Rozybakiyeva, 105-a, OTSh DOSAAF (diplomnoy komissii) [Diploma Commission, DOSAAF Combined Technical School, 105-a Rozybakiyev St., 480033 ALMA-ATA].

CLUB NEWS

The "Inter" Amateur Radiocommunication Center [Tsentr lyubitel'skoy radiosvyazi "Inter"] has begun to function in Leningrad. It groups, as of today, seven radio clubs corresponding to the interests of various groups of radio amateurs in the USSR and abroad. The "Globus" Radio Club [Radioklub "Globus"], for example, is specialized in satellite communications, and the "LENSWL-DX-C" is for observers. There are clubs for "DX hunters" and "diploma hunters," handicapped radio amateurs, and young radio amateurs. The newly-created "NS" Club in for radio amateurs in the Arctic and Antarctic. Radio amateurs who were at various times in the Antarctica and on drifting stations in the Arctic may become honorary members

of this club. Please send information on Soviet Antarctic and "SP" expedition participants who had callsigns, including SWL callsigns, to Tsentr "Inter," 196070, Leningrad, ab./yashch. 73 ["Inter" Center, P. O. Box 73, 196070 LENINGRAD], placing the notation "NS" on the envelope. From B. Gnusov, UA1DJ.

QSL cards for Chemkentskaya Oblast' [031, L-N] may be sent to 486042, Chimkent, ab./yashch. 51 [P. O. Box 51, 486042 CHIMKENT]. From A. Knyazev, UL7NEA.

In June 1988 the Novosibirskaya Federation of Radio Sport sent a questionnaire to more than a hundred FRS's to determine the rarest oblasts in the country. The rarest ten oblasts were identified as 42, 182, 174, 175, 129, 24, 45, 15, 141, and 2. To avoid any possible overlapping [??? - Vo izbezhaniye vozmozhnykh nakladok], the Novosibirsk FRS considers it necessary for U-DX-C to coordinate expeditions within the USSR. From M. Golovko, UA9OJ

NLD-1353, 25 December 1988:

IN THE FRS OF THE USSR

A Committee for Work with Handicapped Shortwavers [komitet po rabote s korotkovolnovikami-invalidami] has been set up, attached to the Federation of Radio Sport of the USSR. The Chairman of the Committee is Yu. Alfer'yev, UB5WJ. Shortwavers may send information about themselves to 290000, L'vov, ab./yashch. 6 [P. O. Box 6, 290000 L'VOV]. [Question: Will this committee work with handicapped "ultrashortwave" amateurs?]

The FRS USSR and the Central Radio Club of the USSR Named After E. T. Krenkel' have begun publishing the monthly bulletin "Information Materials for Radioamateurs," devoted entirely to amateur shortwave and ultrashortwave communication and distributed to local federations of radio sport. UK3A operates especially for receipt of information for the bulletin from 1000 to 1200 MSK [0700 to 0900 UT October - March, 0600 to 0800 April - September] and from 1600 to 1800 MSK on 7,041 and 14,116 kHz.

At a meeting in Moscow between representatives of the Finnish radio amateur magazine "Radioamatori" and leaders of the Finnish radio amateur league, with the editors of "Radio" magazine, a decision was made to conduct a joint Soviet-Finnish radioexpedition to Malyy Vysotskiy Island in the second half of May 1989. Both sides agreed that the number of joint expeditions to this island should not exceed two per year. The expedition coordinator on the Finnish side is D. Albom, OH5NZ, and on the Soviet side B[oris Grigor'yevich] Stepanov, UW3AX.

CLUB NEWS

In connection with the 70th anniversary of the establishment of Soviet power in Lithuania, the following special stations will operate from 19 December through 19 January: LY2WW (UP1BWW), LY2ZZ (UP1BZZ), LY2WR (UP1BWR), LY2ZO (UP1BZO), and LY2ZA (UP1BZA). From A. Nazarov, UP2PAX.

In connection with the 70th anniversary of the establishment of Soviet power in Latvia, the following special stations will operate from 18 December through 15 January: YL2RG (UQ1GXX), YL2KZ (UQ1GXL), YL2ZG (UQ1GXE), YL2VZ (UQ1GZW), and YL2LG (UQ1GWF).

The printing of QSL cards for the 4J1FS expedition has been completed in Finland. They should reach QSL managers at the end of December for distribution.

DIPLOMAS

Applications for the "Kaluga Space" certificate [diplom "Kaluga kosmicheskaya"] should only be sent to 248600, Kaluga, ab./yashch. 32, STK "Svyazist" ["Svyazist"/"Communicator" Sport-Technical Club, P. O. Box 32, 248600 KALUGA].

NLD-1354, 28 December 1988:

RADIOAMATEUR SATELLITES

Reference data for calculating passes: Orbit number, time (UT) and longitude of ascending node for "Radio 10/11" for 1, 8, 15, 22, and 29 January 1989: 7,648 - 0024 - 105°; 7,744 - 0024 - 117°; 7,840 - 0025 - 129°; 7,936 - 0025 - 142°; 8,032 - 0026 - 154°. Reference data for "OSCAR-13" reference epoch [epokhal'noye vremya, literally epoch(al) time] 336.18163088 days; inclination angle 57.4138°; right ascension of the ascending node 229.6234°; eccentricity 0.6614723; argument of perigee 194.6567°; mean anomaly 128.1375°; mean motion 2.09696746 orbits per day; orbit number 375. From 6 January through 15 March the repeater will operate in modes B and JL. Switching between modes takes place at the moment the satellite passes specific phases (points) of each orbit. The numbering of these phases (from 0 to 256) begins with the perigee (phase 0). The apogee corresponds to phase 128. Mode B (repeating from 430 to 144 MHz) is used from phase 3 to phase 100 and from phase 150 to phase 240. Mode JL (repeating from 1260 and 144 to 430 MHz) is used from phase 100 to phase 150. The rest of the time (from phase 240 to phase 3), the repeater is turned off. Any questions relating to amateur space communication may be addressed to the NIL KT DOSAAF [nauchno-issledovatel'skaya laboratoriya kosmicheskoy tekhniki DOSAAF = DOSAAF Scientific-Research Laboratory of Space Technology], telephone numbers: 227-38-95 (covered around the clock) and 227-33-56. From V. Lyuban.

CLUB NEWS

QSL cards for contacts with RA3YG/RD0D should be sent to 241000, Bryansk, ab./yashch. 5 [P. O. Box 5, 24100 BRYANSK], and with UA3YBA/UD6D to 241022, Bryansk, ab./yashch. 37 [P. O. Box 37, 241022 BRYANSK]. Both stations were active at the beginning of December. From M. Sochinskiy, RA3YG.

Izvestiya [daily newspaper], 28 December 1988, p 6:

STATE BANK OF THE USSR
BULLETIN OF EXCHANGE RATES OF FOREIGN CURRENCIES
From 28 December 1988

US dollars (100) 60.67 rubles
[i.e. US$1.00 = R. 0.6067; R. 1.00 = US$1.64826].

[Translator's note: I believe such tables of exchange rates are published in Izvestiya roughly on a monthly basis.]

[end of annex 1 to RADIO #11/1988]

RADIO #11/1988 RECEIVED WASHINGTON 8 DECEMBER 1988.

SUMMARY TRANSLATION TO BE MAILED TO ARRL 7 JANUARY 1989.

Please send comments or corrections, for possible inclusion in a future issue, to

Dexter Anderson - W4KM
150 Eleventh Street SE
Washington DC 20003-3911 USA

# THE SOVIET CALLSIGN SYSTEM

1. The newspaper SOVETSKIY PATRIOT of 6 June and 27 June 1984 and the magazine RADIO of July 1984 described a new Soviet callsign system which came into effect 1 May 1984. Pages 2, 3, and 4 contain three different sorts of the oblast'-level units that form the basis of the Soviet callsign system.

2. All Soviet amateur stations beginning with UA, RA, UV, RV, UW, RW, UZ, RZ, as well as older stations with the second letter N, are located in the RSFSR[1]; most conform to the new system and are located within the oblast' or oblast'-level unit corresponding to the "number-letter" identifier (which consists of the number appearing in the callsign and the letter following the number). Other stations are located in one of the remaining fourteen Soviet Socialist Republics and in the oblast' or oblast'-level unit corresponding to the "letter-letter" identifier (which consists of the letter before and the letter following the number).

2. The USSR is divided for administrative and territorial purposes into 179 oblast'-level units (in addition to oblasts, these include krays, autonomous SSR's, autonomous oblasts, autonomous districts, and five of the smaller SSR's), numbered 001 through 192. Numbers 011, 032, 035, 061, 116, 171, 172, 176, 177, 179, 182, 183, and 184 are not now in use. Any location in the USSR lies within one or another of the fifteen Soviet Socialist Republics and within one or another of the 179 oblast'-level units. Changes occur in the oblast'-level listing from time to time; the most recent, announced in SOVETSKIY PATRIOT of 23 October 1988, consisted of deleting six oblasts and adding one new one:

a. Turgayskaya oblast' [L-Y, 176] was made part of Kustanayskaya oblast' [L-L, 026];
b. Mangyshlakskaya oblast' [L-A, 179] was made part of Gur'yevskaya oblast' [L-O, 020];
c. Narynskaya oblast' [M-P, 177] was made part of Issyk-Kul'skaya oblast' [M-Q, 033];
d. Talasskaya oblast', was added to the rayons directly subordinate to the Kirgizskaya SSR [M-M, 036];
e. Kurgan-Tyubinskaya oblast' [J-X, 183] and
f. Kulyabskaya oblast' [J-K, 182] were combined into
g. Khatlonskaya oblast' [J-K, 192], a new oblast'.

---

1 The Russian Soviet Federated Socialist Republic, one of the fifteen Soviet Socialist Republics that comprise the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, contains over 75% of the country's land mass and over 50% of its population.

2. A letter of 29 September 1988 from Boris Grigor'yevich Stepanov, UW3AX, describes the new system and its applicability:

a. All 2 x 3 callsigns beginning with the letters "U" or "R" conform to the new system;

b. All 2 x 3 callsigns ending with the letters "WA" to "ZZ" belong to collective stations;

c. All 2 x 2 callsigns beginning with the letter "R" conform to the new system;

d. All "new" 2 x 2 callsigns beginning with the letter "U" and located in republics other than the RSFSR conform to the new system; "new" callsigns are those containing a number -- UC1, UC3-UC0, UB1-UB4, UB6-UB0, etc. -- not matching the pre-1984 call area number;

e. "Old" 2 x 2 callsigns containing the pre-1984 call-area numbers -- UC2, UB5, UF6, UI6, etc. -- may or may not conform to the new system.

f. Callsigns of memorial stations, expeditions, etc., may or may not conform to the new system.

Sorted by Oblast' identifier

RSFSR (A, V, W, Z) (European portion)

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1A | 169 | Leningrad [city] |
| 1C | 136 | Leningradskaya oblast' |
| 1N | 088 | Karel'skaya ASSR |
| 1O | 113 | Arkhangel'skaya oblast' |
| 1P | 114 | Nenetskiy avtonomnyy okrug |
| 1Q | 120 | Vologodskaya oblast' |
| 1T | 144 | Novgorodskaya oblast' |
| 1W | 149 | Pskovskaya oblast' |
| 1Z | 143 | Murmanskaya oblast' |
| 2F | 125 | Kaliningradskaya oblast' |
| 3A | 170 | Moscow [city] |
| 3D | 142 | Moskovskaya oblast' |
| 3E | 147 | Orlovskaya oblast' |
| 3G | 137 | Lipetskaya oblast' |
| 3I | 126 | Kalininskaya oblast' |
| 3L | 155 | Smolenskaya oblast' |
| 3M | 168 | Yaroslavskaya oblast' |
| 3N | 132 | Kostromskaya oblast' |
| 3P | 160 | Tul'skaya oblast' |
| 3Q | 121 | Voronezhskaya oblast' |
| 3R | 157 | Tambovskaya oblast' |
| 3S | 151 | Ryazanskaya oblast' |
| 3T | 122 | Gor'kovskaya oblast' |
| 3U | 123 | Ivanovskaya oblast' |
| 3V | 119 | Vladimirskaya oblast' |
| 3W | 135 | Kurskaya oblast' |
| 3X | 127 | Kaluzhskaya oblast' |
| 3Y | 118 | Bryanskaya oblast' |
| 3Z | 117 | Belgorodskaya oblast' |
| 4A | 156 | Volgogradskaya oblast' |
| 4C | 152 | Saratovskaya oblast' |
| 4F | 148 | Penzenskaya oblast' |
| 4H | 133 | Kuybyshevskaya oblast' |
| 4L | 164 | Ul'yanovskaya oblast' |
| 4N | 131 | Kirovskaya oblast' |
| 4P | 094 | Tatarskaya ASSR |
| 4S | 091 | Mariyskaya ASSR |
| 4U | 092 | Mordovskaya ASSR |
| 4W | 095 | Udmurtskaya ASSR |
| 4Y | 097 | Chuvashskaya ASSR |
| 6A | 101 | Krasnodarskiy kray |
| 6E | 109 | Karachayevo-Cherkesskaya avtonomnaya oblast' |
| 6H | 108 | Stavropol'skiy kray |
| 6I | 089 | Kalmytskaya ASSR |
| 6J | 093 | Severo-Osetinskaya ASSR |
| 6L | 150 | Rostovskaya oblast' |
| 6P | 096 | Checheno-Ingushskaya ASSR |
| 6U | 115 | Astrakhanskaya oblast' |
| 6W | 086 | Dagestanskaya ASSR |
| 6X | 087 | Kabardino-Balkarskaya ASSR |
| 6Y | 102 | Adygeyskaya avtonomnaya oblast' |

Sorted by Oblast' identifier

RSFSR (A, V, W, Z) (Asian portion)

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 8T | 174 | Ust'-Ordynskiy Buryatskiy avtonomnyy okrug |
| 8V | 175 | Aginskiy Buryatskiy avtonomnyy okrug |
| 9A | 165 | Chelyabinskaya oblast' |
| 9C | 154 | Sverdlovskaya oblast' |
| 9F | 140 | Permskaya oblast' |
| 9G | 141 | Komi-Permyatskiy avtonomnyy okrug |
| 9H | 158 | Tomskaya oblast' |
| 9J | 162 | Khanty-Mansiyskiy avtonomnyy okrug |
| 9K | 163 | Yamalo-Nenetskiy avtonomnyy okrug |
| 9L | 161 | Tyumenskaya oblast' |
| 9M | 146 | Omskaya oblast' |
| 9O | 145 | Novosibirskaya oblast' |
| 9Q | 134 | Kurganskaya oblast' |
| 9S | 167 | Orenburgskaya oblast' |
| 9U | 130 | Kemerovskaya oblast' |
| 9W | 084 | Bashkirskaya ASSR |
| 9X | 090 | Komi ASSR |
| 9Y | 099 | Altayskiy kray |
| 9Z | 100 | Gorno-Altayskaya avtonomnaya oblast' |
| 0A | 103 | Krasnoyarskiy kray |
| 0B | 105 | Taymyrskiy avtonomnyy okrug |
| 0C | 110 | Khabarovskiy kray |
| 0D | 111 | Yevreyskaya (Jewish) avtonomnaya oblast' |
| 0F | 153 | Sakhalinskaya oblast' |
| 0H | 106 | Evenkiyskiy avtonomnyy okrug |
| 0I | 138 | Magadanskaya oblast' |
| 0J | 112 | Amurskaya oblast' |
| 0K | 139 | Chukotskiy avtonomnyy okrug |
| 0L | 107 | Primorskiy kray |
| 0O | 085 | Buryatskaya ASSR |
| 0Q | 098 | Yakutskaya ASSR |
| 0S | 124 | Irkutskaya oblast' |
| 0U | 166 | Chitinskaya oblast' |
| 0W | 104 | Khakasskaya avtonomnaya oblast' |
| 0X | 129 | Koryakskiy avtonomnyy okrug |
| 0Y | 159 | Tuvinskaya ASSR |
| 0Z | 128 | Kamchatskaya oblast' |

Sorted by Oblast' identifier

Ukraine (B, T)

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| B-A | 075 | Sumskaya oblast' |
| B-B | 076 | Ternopol'skaya oblast' |
| B-C | 080 | Cherkasskaya oblast' |
| B-D | 063 | Zakarpatskaya oblast' |
| B-E | 060 | Dnepropetrovskaya oblast' |
| B-F | 070 | Odesskaya oblast' |
| B-G | 078 | Khersonskaya oblast' |
| B-H | 071 | Poltavskaya oblast' |
| B-I | 073 | Donetskaya oblast' |
| B-J | 067 | Krymskaya oblast' |
| B-K | 072 | Rovenskaya oblast' |
| B-L | 077 | Khar'kovskaya oblast' |
| B-M | 059 | Voroshilovgradskaya oblast' |
| B-N | 057 | Vinnitskaya oblast' |
| B-P | 058 | Volynskaya oblast' |
| B-Q | 064 | Zaporozhskaya oblast' |
| B-R | 081 | Chernigovskaya oblast' |
| B-S | 074 | Ivano-Frankovskaya oblast' |
| B-T | 079 | Khmel'nitskaya oblast' |
| B-U | 065 | Kiyevskaya oblast' |
| B-V | 066 | Kirovogradskaya oblast' |
| B-W | 068 | L'vovskaya oblast' |
| B-X | 062 | Zhitomirskaya oblast' |
| B-Y | 082 | Chernovitskaya oblast' |
| B-Z | 069 | Nikolayevskaya oblast' |
| T-J | 187 | Sevastopol' [city] |
| T-U | 186 | Kiev [city] |

Byelorussia (C)

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| C-A | 188 | Minsk [city] |
| C-C | 009 | Minskaya oblast' |
| C-I | 008 | Grodnenskaya oblast' |
| C-L | 005 | Brestskaya oblast' |
| C-O | 007 | Gomel'skaya oblast' |
| C-S | 010 | Mogilevskaya oblast' |
| C-W | 006 | Vitebskaya oblast' |

Sorted by Oblast' identifier

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| | | Azerbaydzhan (D) |
| D-D | 001 | Rayons directly subordinate to the Republic |
| D-K | 003 | Nagorno-Karabakhskaya avtonomnaya oblast' |
| D-N | 002 | Nakhichevanskaya ASSR |
| | | Georgia (F) |
| F-F | 012 | Rayons directly subordinate to the Republic |
| F-O | 015 | Yugo-Osetinskaya avtonomnaya oblast' |
| F-Q | 014 | Adzharskaya ASSR |
| F-V | 013 | Abkhazskaya ASSR |
| | | Armenia (G) |
| G-G | 004 | Rayons directly subordinate to the Republic |
| | | Turkmeniya (H) |
| H-A | 191 | Ashkhabad [city] |
| H-B | 180 | Krasnovodskaya oblast' |
| H-E | 044 | Maryyskaya oblast' |
| H-H | 043 | Ashkhabadskaya oblast' |
| H-W | 045 | Tashauzskaya oblast' |
| H-Y | 046 | Chardzhouskaya oblast' |
| | | Uzbekistan (I) |
| I-A | 189 | Tashkent [city] |
| I-B | 053 | Tashkentskaya oblast' |
| I-C | 049 | Kashkadar'inskaya oblast' |
| I-D | 173 | Syrdar'inskaya oblast' |
| I-F | 047 | Andizhanskaya oblast' |
| I-G | 054 | Ferganskaya oblast' |
| I-I | 051 | Samarkandskaya oblast' |
| I-L | 048 | Bukharskaya oblast' |
| I-O | 050 | Namanganskaya oblast' |
| I-Q | 185 | Navoiyskaya oblast' |
| I-T | 052 | Surkhandar'inskaya oblast' |
| I-U | 055 | Khorezmskaya oblast' |
| I-V | 181 | Dzhizakskaya oblast' |
| I-Z | 056 | Karakalpakskaya ASSR |
| | | Tadzhikistan (J) |
| J-J | 040 | Rayons directly subordinate to the Republic |
| J-K | 192 | Khatlonskaya oblast' [formed October 1988] |
| J-R | 042 | Gorno-Badakhshanskaya avtonomnaya oblast' |
| J-S | 041 | Leninabadskaya oblast' |

Sorted by Oblast' identifier

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| | | Kazakhstan (L) |
| L-B | 016 | Tselinogradskaya oblast' |
| L-C | 028 | Severo-Kazakhstanskaya oblast' |
| L-D | 029 | Semipalatinskaya oblast' |
| L-E | 025 | Kokchetavskaya oblast' |
| L-F | 027 | Pavlodarskaya oblast' |
| L-G | 190 | Alma-Ata [city] |
| L-I | 017 | Aktyubinskaya oblast' |
| L-J | 019 | Vostochno-Kazakhstanskaya oblast' |
| L-K | 024 | Kzyl-Ordinskaya oblast' |
| L-L | 026 | Kustanayskaya oblast' |
| L-M | 022 | Ural'skaya oblast' |
| L-N | 031 | Chimkentskaya oblast' |
| L-O | 020 | Gur'yevskaya oblast' |
| L-P | 023 | Karagandinskaya oblast' |
| L-Q | 018 | Alma-Atinskaya oblast' |
| L-R | 178 | Dzhezkazganskaya oblast' |
| L-T | 021 | Dzhambul'skaya oblast' |
| L-V | 030 | Taldy-Kurganskaya oblast' |
| | | Kirgiziya (M) |
| M-M | 036 | Rayons directly subordinate to the Republic |
| M-N | 034 | Oshskaya oblast' |
| M-Q | 033 | Issyk-Kul'skaya oblast' |
| | | Moldavia (O) |
| O-O | 039 | Rayons directly subordinate to the Republic |
| | | Lithuania (P) |
| P-B | 038 | Rayons directly subordinate to the Republic |
| | | Latvia (Q) |
| Q-G | 037 | Rayons directly subordinate to the Republic |
| | | Estonia (R) |
| R-R | 083 | Rayons directly subordinate to the Republic |

Sorted by Oblast' Number

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| D-D | 001 | Rayons directly subordinate to Azerbaydzhan |
| D-N | 002 | Nakhichevanskaya ASSR |
| D-K | 003 | Nagorno-Karabakhskaya avtonomnaya oblast' |
| G-G | 004 | Rayons directly subordinate to Armenia |
| C-L | 005 | Brestskaya oblast' |
| C-W | 006 | Vitebskaya oblast' |
| C-O | 007 | Gomel'skaya oblast' |
| C-I | 008 | Grodnenskaya oblast' |
| C-C | 009 | Minskaya oblast' |
| C-S | 010 | Mogilevskaya oblast' |
| | 011 | [not presently used] |
| F-F | 012 | Rayons directly subordinate to Georgia |
| F-V | 013 | Abkhazskaya ASSR |
| F-Q | 014 | Adzharskaya ASSR |
| F-O | 015 | Yugo-Osetinskaya avtonomnaya oblast' |
| L-B | 016 | Tselinogradskaya oblast' |
| L-I | 017 | Aktyubinskaya oblast' |
| L-Q | 018 | Alma-Atinskaya oblast' |
| L-J | 019 | Vostochno-Kazakhstanskaya oblast' |
| L-O | 020 | Gur'yevskaya oblast' |
| L-T | 021 | Dzhambul'skaya oblast' |
| L-M | 022 | Ural'skaya oblast' |
| L-P | 023 | Karagandinskaya oblast' |
| L-K | 024 | Kzyl-Ordinskaya oblast' |
| L-E | 025 | Kokchetavskaya oblast' |
| L-L | 026 | Kustanayskaya oblast' |
| L-F | 027 | Pavlodarskaya oblast' |
| L-C | 028 | Severo-Kazakhstanskaya oblast' |
| L-D | 029 | Semipalatinskaya oblast' |
| L-V | 030 | Taldy-Kurganskaya oblast' |
| L-N | 031 | Chimkentskaya oblast' |
| | 032 | [not presently used] |
| M-Q | 033 | Issyk-Kul'skaya oblast' |
| M-N | 034 | Oshskaya oblast' |
| | 035 | [not presently used] |
| M-M | 036 | Rayons directly subordinate to Kirgiziya |
| Q-G | 037 | Rayons directly subordinate to Latvia |
| P-B | 038 | Rayons directly subordinate to Lithuania |
| O-O | 039 | Rayons directly subordinate to Moldavia |
| J-J | 040 | Rayons directly subordinate to Tadzhikistan |
| J-S | 041 | Leninabadskaya oblast' |
| J-R | 042 | Gorno-Badakhshanskaya avtonomnaya oblast' |
| H-H | 043 | Ashkhabadskaya oblast' |
| H-E | 044 | Maryyskaya oblast' |
| H-W | 045 | Tashauzskaya oblast' |
| H-Y | 046 | Chardzhouskaya oblast' |
| I-F | 047 | Andizhanskaya oblast' |
| I-L | 048 | Bukharskaya oblast' |
| I-C | 049 | Kashkadar'inskaya oblast' |
| I-O | 050 | Namanganskaya oblast' |

Sorted by Oblast' Number

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| I-I | 051 | Samarkandskaya oblast' |
| I-T | 052 | Surkhandar'inskaya oblast' |
| I-B | 053 | Tashkentskaya oblast' |
| I-G | 054 | Ferganskaya oblast' |
| I-U | 055 | Khorezmskaya oblast' |
| I-Z | 056 | Karakalpakskaya ASSR |
| B-N | 057 | Vinnitskaya oblast' |
| B-P | 058 | Volynskaya oblast' |
| B-M | 059 | Voroshilovgradskaya oblast' |
| B-E | 060 | Dnepropetrovskaya oblast' |
| | 061 | [not presently used] |
| B-X | 062 | Zhitomirskaya oblast' |
| B-D | 063 | Zakarpatskaya oblast' |
| B-Q | 064 | Zaporozhskaya oblast' |
| B-U | 065 | Kiyevskaya oblast' |
| B-V | 066 | Kirovogradskaya oblast' |
| B-J | 067 | Krymskaya oblast' |
| B-W | 068 | L'vovskaya oblast' |
| B-Z | 069 | Nikolayevskaya oblast' |
| B-F | 070 | Odesskaya oblast' |
| B-H | 071 | Poltavskaya oblast' |
| B-K | 072 | Rovenskaya oblast' |
| B-I | 073 | Donetskaya oblast' |
| B-S | 074 | Ivano-Frankovskaya oblast' |
| B-A | 075 | Sumskaya oblast' |
| B-B | 076 | Ternopol'skaya oblast' |
| B-L | 077 | Khar'kovskaya oblast' |
| B-G | 078 | Khersonskaya oblast' |
| B-T | 079 | Khmel'nitskaya oblast' |
| B-C | 080 | Cherkasskaya oblast' |
| B-R | 081 | Chernigovskaya oblast' |
| B-Y | 082 | Chernovitskaya oblast' |
| R-R | 083 | Rayons directly subordinate to Estonia |
| 9W | 084 | Bashkirskaya ASSR |
| 0O | 085 | Buryatskaya ASSR |
| 6W | 086 | Dagestanskaya ASSR |
| 6X | 087 | Kabardino-Balkarskaya ASSR |
| 1N | 088 | Karel'skaya ASSR |
| 6I | 089 | Kalmytskaya ASSR |
| 9X | 090 | Komi ASSR |
| 4S | 091 | Mariyskaya ASSR |
| 4U | 092 | Mordovskaya ASSR |
| 6J | 093 | Severo-Osetinskaya ASSR |
| 4P | 094 | Tatarskaya ASSR |
| 4W | 095 | Udmurtskaya ASSR |
| 6P | 096 | Checheno-Ingushskaya ASSR |
| 4Y | 097 | Chuvashskaya ASSR |
| 0Q | 098 | Yakutskaya ASSR |
| 9Y | 099 | Altayskiy kray |
| 9Z | 100 | Gorno-Altayskaya avtonomnaya oblast' |

Sorted by Oblast' Number

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 6A | 101 | Krasnodarskiy kray |
| 6Y | 102 | Adygeyskaya avtonomnaya oblast' |
| 0A | 103 | Krasnoyarskiy kray |
| 0W | 104 | Khakasskaya avtonomnaya oblast' |
| 0B | 105 | Taymyrskiy avtonomnyy okrug |
| 0H | 106 | Evenkiyskiy avtonomnyy okrug |
| 0L | 107 | Primorskiy kray |
| 6H | 108 | Stavropol'skiy kray |
| 6E | 109 | Karachayevo-Cherkesskaya avtonomnaya oblast' |
| 0C | 110 | Khabarovskiy kray |
| 0D | 111 | Yevreyskaya (Jewish) avtonomnaya oblast' |
| 0J | 112 | Amurskaya oblast' |
| 1O | 113 | Arkhangel'skaya oblast' |
| 1P | 114 | Nenetskiy avtonomnyy okrug |
| 6U | 115 | Astrakhanskaya oblast' |
| | 116 | [not presently used] |
| 3Z | 117 | Belgorodskaya oblast' |
| 3Y | 118 | Bryanskaya oblast' |
| 3V | 119 | Vladimirskaya oblast' |
| 1Q | 120 | Vologodskaya oblast' |
| 3Q | 121 | Voronezhskaya oblast' |
| 3T | 122 | Gor'kovskaya oblast' |
| 3U | 123 | Ivanovskaya oblast' |
| 0S | 124 | Irkutskaya oblast' |
| 2F | 125 | Kaliningradskaya oblast' |
| 3I | 126 | Kalininskaya oblast' |
| 3X | 127 | Kaluzhskaya oblast' |
| 0Z | 128 | Kamchatskaya oblast' |
| 0X | 129 | Koryakskiy avtonomnyy okrug |
| 9U | 130 | Kemerovskaya oblast' |
| 4N | 131 | Kirovskaya oblast' |
| 3N | 132 | Kostromskaya oblast' |
| 4H | 133 | Kuybyshevskaya oblast' |
| 9Q | 134 | Kurganskaya oblast' |
| 3W | 135 | Kurskaya oblast' |
| 1C | 136 | Leningradskaya oblast' |
| 3G | 137 | Lipetskaya oblast' |
| 0I | 138 | Magadanskaya oblast' |
| 0K | 139 | Chukotskiy avtonomnyy okrug |
| 9F | 140 | Permskaya oblast' |
| 9G | 141 | Komi-Permyatskiy avtonomnyy okrug |
| 3D | 142 | Moskovskaya oblast' |
| 1Z | 143 | Murmanskaya oblast' |
| 1T | 144 | Novgorodskaya oblast' |
| 9O | 145 | Novosibirskaya oblast' |
| 9M | 146 | Omskaya oblast' |
| 3E | 147 | Orlovskaya oblast' |
| 4F | 148 | Penzenskaya oblast' |
| 1W | 149 | Pskovskaya oblast' |
| 6L | 150 | Rostovskaya oblast' |

Sorted by Oblast' Number

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 3S | 151 | Ryazanskaya oblast' |
| 4C | 152 | Saratovskaya oblast' |
| 0F | 153 | Sakhalinskaya oblast' |
| 9C | 154 | Sverdlovskaya oblast' |
| 3L | 155 | Smolenskaya oblast' |
| 4A | 156 | Volgogradskaya oblast' |
| 3R | 157 | Tambovskaya oblast' |
| 9H | 158 | Tomskaya oblast' |
| 0Y | 159 | Tuvinskaya ASSR |
| 3P | 160 | Tul'skaya oblast' |
| 9L | 161 | Tyumenskaya oblast' |
| 9J | 162 | Khanty-Mansiyskiy avtonomnyy okrug |
| 9K | 163 | Yamalo-Nenetskiy avtonomnyy okrug |
| 4L | 164 | Ul'yanovskaya oblast' |
| 9A | 165 | Chelyabinskaya oblast' |
| 0U | 166 | Chitinskaya oblast' |
| 9S | 167 | Orenburgskaya oblast' |
| 3M | 168 | Yaroslavskaya oblast' |
| 1A | 169 | Leningrad [city] |
| 3A | 170 | Moscow [city] |
| | 171 | [not presently used] |
| | 172 | [not presently used] |
| I-D | 173 | Syrdar'inskaya oblast' |
| 8T | 174 | Ust'-Ordynskiy Buryatskiy avtonomnyy okrug |
| 8V | 175 | Aginskiy Buryatskiy avtonomnyy okrug |
| L-Y | 176 | [Not used since October 1988] |
| M-P | 177 | [Not used since October 1988] |
| L-R | 178 | Dzhezkazganskaya oblast' |
| L-A | 179 | [Not used since October 1988] |
| H-B | 180 | Krasnovodskaya oblast' |
| I-V | 181 | Dzhizakskaya oblast' |
| J-K | 182 | [Not used since October 1988] |
| J-X | 183 | [Not used since October 1988] |
| M-T | 184 | [Not used since October 1988] |
| I-Q | 185 | Navoiyskaya oblast' |
| T-U | 186 | Kiev [city] |
| T-J | 187 | Sevastopol' [city] |
| C-A | 188 | Minsk [city] |
| I-A | 189 | Tashkent [city] |
| L-G | 190 | Alma-Ata [city] |
| H-A | 191 | Ashkhabad [city] |
| J-K | 192 | Khatlonskaya oblast' [formed October 1988] |

Sorted by Oblast', in English Alphabetical Order

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| F-V | 013 | Abkhazskaya ASSR |
| 6Y | 102 | Adygeyskaya avtonomnaya oblast' |
| F-Q | 014 | Adzharskaya ASSR |
| 8V | 175 | Aginskiy Buryatskiy avtonomnyy okrug |
| L-I | 017 | Aktyubinskaya oblast' |
| L-G | 190 | Alma-Ata [city] |
| L-Q | 018 | Alma-Atinskaya oblast' |
| 9Y | 099 | Altayskiy kray |
| 0J | 112 | Amurskaya oblast' |
| 7-F | 047 | Andizhanskaya oblast' |
| 1O | 113 | Arkhangel'skaya oblast' |
| G-G | 004 | Armenia - directly subordinate rayons |
| H-A | 191 | Ashkhabad [city] |
| H-H | 043 | Ashkhabadskaya oblast' |
| 6U | 115 | Astrakhanskaya oblast' |
| D-D | 001 | Azerbaydzhan - directly subordinate rayons |
| 9W | 084 | Bashkirskaya ASSR |
| 3Z | 117 | Belgorodskaya oblast' |
| C-L | 005 | Brestskaya oblast' |
| 3Y | 118 | Bryanskaya oblast' |
| I-L | 048 | Bukharskaya oblast' |
| 0O | 085 | Buryatskaya ASSR |
| H-Y | 046 | Chardzhouskaya oblast' |
| 6P | 096 | Checheno-Ingushskaya ASSR |
| 9A | 165 | Chelyabinskaya oblast' |
| B-C | 080 | Cherkasskaya oblast' |
| B-R | 081 | Chernigovskaya oblast' |
| B-Y | 082 | Chernovitskaya oblast' |
| L-N | 031 | Chimkentskaya oblast' |
| 0U | 166 | Chitinskaya oblast' |
| 0K | 139 | Chukotskiy avtonomnyy okrug |
| 4Y | 097 | Chuvashskaya ASSR |
| 6W | 086 | Dagestanskaya ASSR |
| B-E | 060 | Dnepropetrovskaya oblast' |
| B-I | 073 | Donetskaya oblast' |
| L-T | 021 | Dzhambul'skaya oblast' |
| L-R | 178 | Dzhezkazganskaya oblast' |
| I-V | 181 | Dzhizakskaya oblast' |
| R-R | 083 | Estonia - directly subordinate rayons |
| 0H | 106 | Evenkiyskiy avtonomnyy okrug |
| I-G | 054 | Ferganskaya oblast' |
| F-F | 012 | Georgia - directly subordinate rayons |
| C-O | 007 | Gomel'skaya oblast' |
| 3T | 122 | Gor'kovskaya oblast' |
| 9Z | 100 | Gorno-Altayskaya avtonomnaya oblast' |
| J-R | 042 | Gorno-Badakhshanskaya avtonomnaya oblast' |

Sorted by Oblast', in English Alphabetical Order

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| C-I | 008 | Grodnenskaya oblast' |
| L-O | 020 | Gur'yevskaya oblast' |
| 0S | 124 | Irkutskaya oblast' |
| M-Q | 033 | Issyk-Kul'skaya oblast' |
| B-S | 074 | Ivano-Frankovskaya oblast' |
| 3U | 123 | Ivanovskaya oblast' |
| 6X | 087 | Kabardino-Balkarskaya ASSR |
| 2F | 125 | Kaliningradskaya oblast' |
| 3I | 126 | Kalininskaya oblast' |
| 6I | 089 | Kalmytskaya ASSR |
| 3X | 127 | Kaluzhskaya oblast' |
| 0Z | 128 | Kamchatskaya oblast' |
| 6E | 109 | Karachayevo-Cherkesskaya avtonomnaya oblast' |
| L-P | 023 | Karagandinskaya oblast' |
| I-Z | 056 | Karakalpakskaya ASSR |
| 1N | 088 | Karel'skaya ASSR |
| I-C | 049 | Kashkadar'inskaya oblast' |
| 9U | 130 | Kemerovskaya oblast' |
| 0C | 110 | Khabarovskiy kray |
| 0W | 104 | Khakasskaya avtonomnaya oblast' |
| 9J | 162 | Khanty-Mansiyskiy avtonomnyy okrug |
| B-L | 077 | Khar'kovskaya oblast' |
| J-K | 192 | Khatlonskaya oblast' [formed October 1988] |
| B-G | 078 | Khersonskaya oblast' |
| B-T | 079 | Khmel'nitskaya oblast' |
| I-U | 055 | Khorezmskaya oblast' |
| M-M | 036 | Kirgiziya - directly subordinate rayons |
| B-V | 066 | Kirovogradskaya oblast' |
| 4N | 131 | Kirovskaya oblast' |
| T-U | 186 | Kiev [Kiyev] [city] |
| B-U | 065 | Kiyevskaya oblast' |
| L-E | 025 | Kokchetavskaya oblast' |
| 9X | 090 | Komi ASSR |
| 9G | 141 | Komi-Permyatskiy avtonomnyy okrug |
| 0X | 129 | Koryakskiy avtonomnyy okrug |
| 3N | 132 | Kostromskaya oblast' |
| 6A | 101 | Krasnodarskiy kray |
| H-B | 180 | Krasnovodskaya oblast' |
| 0A | 103 | Krasnoyarskiy kray |
| B-J | 067 | Krymskaya oblast' |
| J-K | 182 | [Not used since October 1988] |
| 9Q | 134 | Kurganskaya oblast' |
| J-X | 183 | [Not used since October 1988] |
| 3W | 135 | Kurskaya oblast' |
| L-L | 026 | Kustanayskaya oblast' |
| 4H | 133 | Kuybyshevskaya oblast' |
| L-K | 024 | Kzyl-Ordinskaya oblast' |

Sorted by Oblast', in English Alphabetical Order

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Q-G | 037 | Latvia - directly subordinate rayons |
| J-S | 041 | Leninabadskaya oblast' |
| 1A | 169 | Leningrad [city] |
| 1C | 136 | Leningradskaya oblast' |
| 3G | 137 | Lipetskaya oblast' |
| P-B | 038 | Lithuania - directly subordinate rayons |
| B-W | 068 | L'vovskaya oblast' |
| 0I | 138 | Magadanskaya oblast' |
| L-A | 179 | [Not used since October 1988] |
| 4S | 091 | Mariyskaya ASSR |
| H-E | 044 | Maryyskaya oblast' |
| C-A | 188 | Minsk [city] |
| C-C | 009 | Minskaya oblast' |
| C-S | 010 | Mogilevskaya oblast' |
| O-O | 039 | Moldavia - directly subordinate rayons |
| 4U | 092 | Mordovskaya ASSR |
| 3A | 170 | Moscow [city] |
| 3D | 142 | Moskovskaya oblast' |
| 1Z | 143 | Murmanskaya oblast' |
| D-K | 003 | Nagorno-Karabakhskaya avtonomnaya oblast' |
| D-N | 002 | Nakhichevanskaya ASSR |
| I-O | 050 | Namanganskaya oblast' |
| M-P | 177 | [Not used since October 1988] |
| I-Q | 185 | Navoiyskaya oblast' |
| 1P | 114 | Nenetskiy avtonomnyy okrug |
| B-Z | 069 | Nikolayevskaya oblast' |
| 1T | 144 | Novgorodskaya oblast' |
| 9O | 145 | Novosibirskaya oblast' |
| B-F | 070 | Odesskaya oblast' |
| 9M | 146 | Omskaya oblast' |
| 9S | 167 | Orenburgskaya oblast' |
| 3E | 147 | Orlovskaya oblast' |
| M-N | 034 | Oshskaya oblast' |
| L-F | 027 | Pavlodarskaya oblast' |
| 4F | 148 | Penzenskaya oblast' |
| 9F | 140 | Permskaya oblast' |
| B-H | 071 | Poltavskaya oblast' |
| 0L | 107 | Primorskiy kray |
| 1W | 149 | Pskovskaya oblast' |
| 6L | 150 | Rostovskaya oblast' |
| B-K | 072 | Rovenskaya oblast' |
| 3S | 151 | Ryazanskaya oblast' |
| 0F | 153 | Sakhalinskaya oblast' |
| I-I | 051 | Samarkandskaya oblast' |
| 4C | 152 | Saratovskaya oblast' |
| L-D | 029 | Semipalatinskaya oblast' |

Sorted by Oblast', in English Alphabetical Order

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| T-J | 187 | Sevastopol' [city] |
| L-C | 028 | Severo-Kazakhstanskaya oblast' |
| 6J | 093 | Severo-Osetinskaya ASSR |
| 3L | 155 | Smolenskaya oblast' |
| 6H | 108 | Stavropol'skiy kray |
| B-A | 075 | Sumskaya oblast' |
| I-T | 052 | Surkhandar'inskaya oblast' |
| 9C | 154 | Sverdlovskaya oblast' |
| I-D | 173 | Syrdar'inskaya oblast' |
| J-J | 040 | Tadzhikistan - directly subordinate rayons |
| M-T | 184 | [Not used since October 1988] |
| L-V | 030 | Taldy-Kurganskaya oblast' |
| 3R | 157 | Tambovskaya oblast' |
| H-W | 045 | Tashauzskaya oblast' |
| I-A | 189 | Tashkent [city] |
| I-B | 053 | Tashkentskaya oblast' |
| 4P | 094 | Tatarskaya ASSR |
| 0B | 105 | Taymyrskiy avtonomnyy okrug |
| B-B | 076 | Ternopol'skaya oblast' |
| 9H | 158 | Tomskaya oblast' |
| L-B | 016 | Tselinogradskaya oblast' |
| 3P | 160 | Tul'skaya oblast' |
| L-Y | 176 | [Not used since October 1988] |
| 0Y | 159 | Tuvinskaya ASSR |
| 9L | 161 | Tyumenskaya oblast' |
| 4W | 095 | Udmurtskaya ASSR |
| 4L | 164 | Ul'yanovskaya oblast' |
| L-M | 022 | Ural'skaya oblast' |
| 8T | 174 | Ust'-Ordynskiy Buryatskiy avtonomnyy okrug |
| B-N | 057 | Vinnitskaya oblast' |
| C-W | 006 | Vitebskaya oblast' |
| 3V | 119 | Vladimirskaya oblast' |
| 4A | 156 | Volgogradskaya oblast' |
| 1Q | 120 | Vologodskaya oblast' |
| B-P | 058 | Volynskaya oblast' |
| 3Q | 121 | Voronezhskaya oblast' |
| B-M | 059 | Voroshilovgradskaya oblast' |
| L-J | 019 | Vostochno-Kazakhstanskaya oblast' |
| 0Q | 098 | Yakutskaya ASSR |
| 9K | 163 | Yamalo-Nenetskiy avtonomnyy okrug |
| 3M | 168 | Yaroslavskaya oblast' |
| 0D | 111 | Yevreyskaya (Jewish) avtonomnaya oblast' |
| F-O | 015 | Yugo-Osetinskaya avtonomnaya oblast' |
| B-D | 063 | Zakarpatskaya oblast' |
| B-Q | 064 | Zaporozhskaya oblast' |
| B-X | 062 | Zhitomirskaya oblast' |

[End of Annex 2]